

NEOTROPICAL MIRIDAE, CCXXXIV: NEW SPECIES OF RESTHENINI (HEMIPTERA)

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Abstract.—The following species are described as new: *Prepopsoides jaliscoensis* from the state of Jalisco, Mexico; *Prepops bicoloroides* from the state of Oaxaca, Mexico; *Prepops englemanni* from Panama; *Prepops nicaraguensis* from Nicaragua; *Prepops nuevoleonensis* from the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico; *Prepops vittatus* from the state of Campeche, Mexico; *Oncerometopus mexicanus* from the states of Zacatecas and Mexico, Mexico; *Platytylus binotatus* from the state of Jalisco, Mexico; *Platytylus rubriventris* from the state of Oaxaca, Mexico; and *Platytylus veracruzensis* from the state of Veracruz, Mexico.

The tribe Resthenini as it exists in the Western Hemisphere has been rather thoroughly reviewed during recent years in papers by Carvalho and Fontes (1969a, b, 1970a, b, c, 1971a, b, c, d, e, f), Carvalho (1974a, b, c, 1975, 1976) and Carvalho and Schaffner (1974a, b, 1975). Since the publication of these papers, undescribed forms have continued to appear in collections. The purpose of this paper is to add some of these species to our knowledge of the tribe.

Prepopsoides jaliscoensis, new species

Fig. 1

Description. Female (holotype). Length, 9.88 mm; width, 3.12 mm. Head length, 0.60 mm; width through eyes, 1.44 mm; vertex width, 0.68 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 1.56 mm; II, 2.92 mm; III, 2.16 mm; IV, 1.68 mm. Pronotal length, 1.80 mm; width, 2.60 mm. Cuneal length, 1.44 mm; width, 0.76 mm.

General coloration black with red and pale yellow areas; head red with clypeus and area of frons immediately adjacent fuscous to black; basal segment of antenna light fuscous, remaining segments dark fuscous to black; second segment of rostrum lutescent, remaining segments fuscous to black; pronotum red with black spot behind each callus; mesoscutum and scutellum red; remainder of thorax red; hemelytron black with embolar area and outer margin of cuneus pale yellow; coxae red, remainder of legs light fuscous with apices of tibiae black, tarsi black; abdomen red, valvula black.

Rostrum reaching mid coxae. Pubescence short and dense. Antennal segments I and II with some dark erect hairs at least twice as long as diameter of segment. Femur with dark erect hairs almost as long as diameter of femur. Basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of tibiae with dark erect hairs much longer than diameter of tibia with hairs becoming shorter, more dense and less erect on apical $\frac{1}{3}$. Abdomen with erect light hairs.

Male unknown.

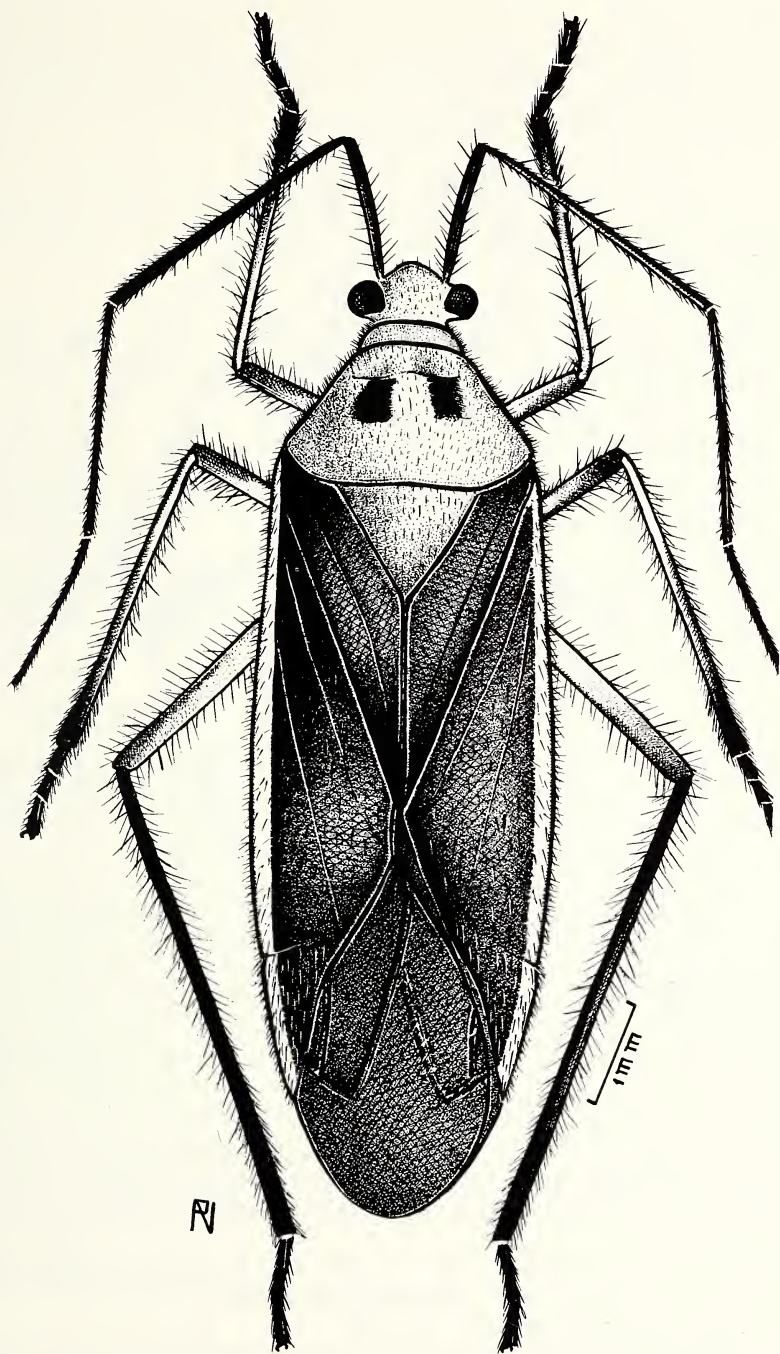


Fig. 1. *Prepoposoides jaliscoensis*, female.

Holotype. ♀, MEXICO: Jalisco, 14 miles S of Autlan, August 3, 1978, Plitt and Schaffner. Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Paratypes. ♀, same data as holotype; 3 ♀♀, Jalisco, 15 mi SW Autlan, July 15, 1983, Kovarik, Harrison, Schaffner. Deposited in the collection of the Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

The species is named after the Mexican state in which it was collected.

Prepops occidentalis Carvalho and Schaffner is hereby transferred to *Prepopsoides*, **New Combination**. The members of the genus *Prepopsoides* can be easily distinguished as follows:

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Pronotum with fuscous or black markings | 2 |
| – | Pronotum uniformly lutescent to red | <i>schumanni</i> (Distant) |
| 2. | Hemelytron black with embolium and outer margin of cuneus light; over 9 mm in length | 3 |
| – | Hemelytron light fuscous, embolium occasionally slightly lighter; cuneus lighter varying to almost entirely orange; less than 7 mm in length | <i>occidentalis</i> (Carvalho & Schaffner) |
| 3. | Scutellum with basal corners fuscous | <i>binotatus</i> Carvalho & Schaffner |
| – | Scutellum uniformly red | <i>jaliscoensis</i> , n. sp. |

The genus *Prepopsoides* differs from other genera of the tribe Resthenini by having prominent, long, dense hairs on the basal two antennal segments, the tibiae and the apices of the femora. The head and pronotum lack the long setae.

***Prepops bicoloroides*, new species**

Figs. 2–5

Description. Male (holotype). Length, 7.04 mm; width, 2.48 mm. Head length, 0.40 mm; width through eyes, 1.44 mm; vertex width, 0.52 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.80 mm; II, 3.00 mm; III, 1.32 mm; IV, 1.24 mm. Pronotal length, 1.16 mm; width, 1.80 mm. Cuneal length, 1.08 mm; width, 0.64 mm.

General coloration black with reddish lutescent areas; head with clypeus fuscous, remainder reddish lutescent; first antennal segment fuscous, becoming darker apically, remaining segments black; rostrum fuscous; pronotum as seen from above black with collar, area of calli with continuous triangular middorsal inflection and sides reddish lutescent; mesoscutum light fuscous; scutellum and hemelytron black; coxae lutescent; trochanters lutescent to fuscous, remainder of legs fuscous to black; pleural and sternal regions of thorax and abdomen lutescent; apex of genital capsule and parameres fuscous to black.

Rostrum reaching hind coxae. Body with very short pubescence, almost glabrous, hairs of antennae very short, those of tibiae and femora longer.

Genitalia. Vesica (Fig. 3) with several sclerotized spiculi and membranous lobes; left paramere (Fig. 5) falciform; right paramere (Fig. 4) small, curved at apex.

Female unknown.

Holotype. ♂, MEXICO, Oaxaca, 1.6 mi north of Putla, August 3, 1976, Peigler, Gruetzmacher, R. & M. Murray, Schaffner. Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Discussion. This species closely resembles *P. bicolor* (Distant) in color as well as color pattern. The head of *P. bicoloroides* does not project as far anteriorly as does

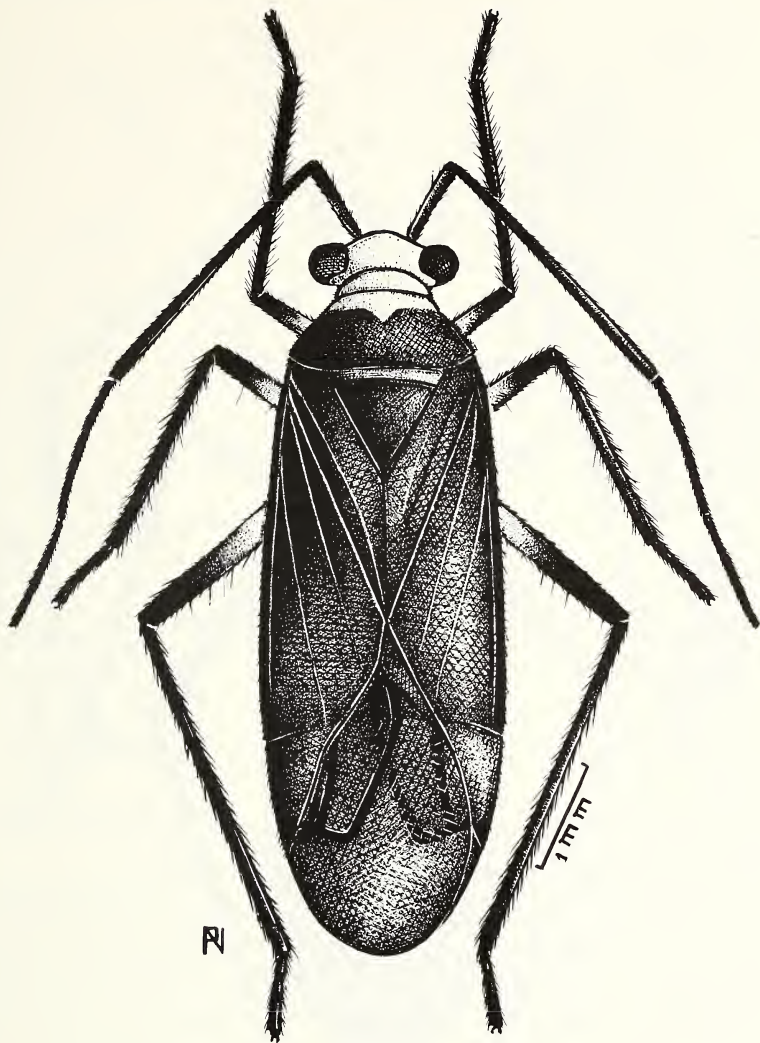


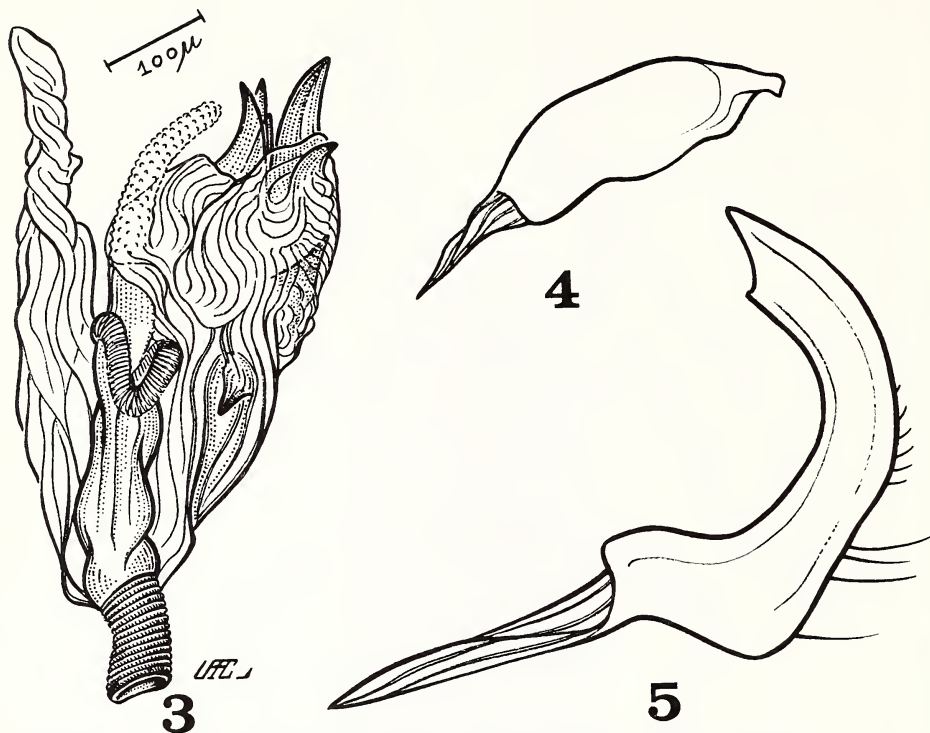
Fig. 2. *Prepops bicoloriodes*, male.

that of *P. bicolor* and the femora are primarily shades of fuscous rather than orange or lutescent as in the case of the latter species. The overall size of *P. bicoloriodes* is smaller. The first antennal segment is 0.8 mm in length while in *P. bicolor* it is longer than 1.0 mm.

***Prepops englemani*, new species**

Figs. 6-9

Description. Male (holotype). Length, 7.60 mm; width, 2.36 mm. Head length, 0.44 mm; width through eyes, 1.52 mm; vertex width, 0.80 mm. Length of antennal



Figs. 3–5. *Prepops bicoloriodes*. 3. Vesica. 4. Right paramere. 5. Left paramere.

segment I, 1.56 mm; II, 3.20 mm; III, 2.44 mm; IV, 1.92 mm. Pronotal length, 1.70 mm; width, 2.44 mm. Cuneal length, 1.16 mm; width, 0.60 mm.

General coloration black and lutescent; head reddish lutescent with clypeus, apex of lorum, broad area of vertex, small areas behind antennal socket and behind eye black; antennae black; rostrum fuscous to black; anterior region of pronotum lutescent, area posterior to calli black with narrow reddish lutescent line at interface between lutescent and black coloration; mesoscutum and scutellum lutescent; hemelytron black, pleural and sternal regions of thorax lutescent; bases of coxae reddish lutescent, remainder of legs dark fuscous to black; abdomen reddish lutescent.

Rostrum reaching mid coxae. First antennal segment longer than width of head. Pubescence of body extremely short, appearing glabrous above.

Genitalia. Vesica (Fig. 7) with three lobes with apical sclerotization; left paramere (Fig. 9) long, falciform, apex spine-like; right paramere (Fig. 8) small, pointed apically; pygophore without lateral prongs.

Female (paratype). Length, 8.60 mm; width, 2.92 mm. Head length, 0.60 mm; width through eyes, 1.68 mm; vertex width, 0.88 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 1.68 mm; II, 3.36 mm; III, 2.64; IV, missing. Pronotal length, 1.68 mm; width, 2.52 mm. Cuneal length, 1.36 mm; width, 0.68 mm.

Similar to male in color and form.

Holotype. ♂, PANAMA, B de T, Rio Changuinola, 9°17'N, 82°32'W, 24–27 Jan.

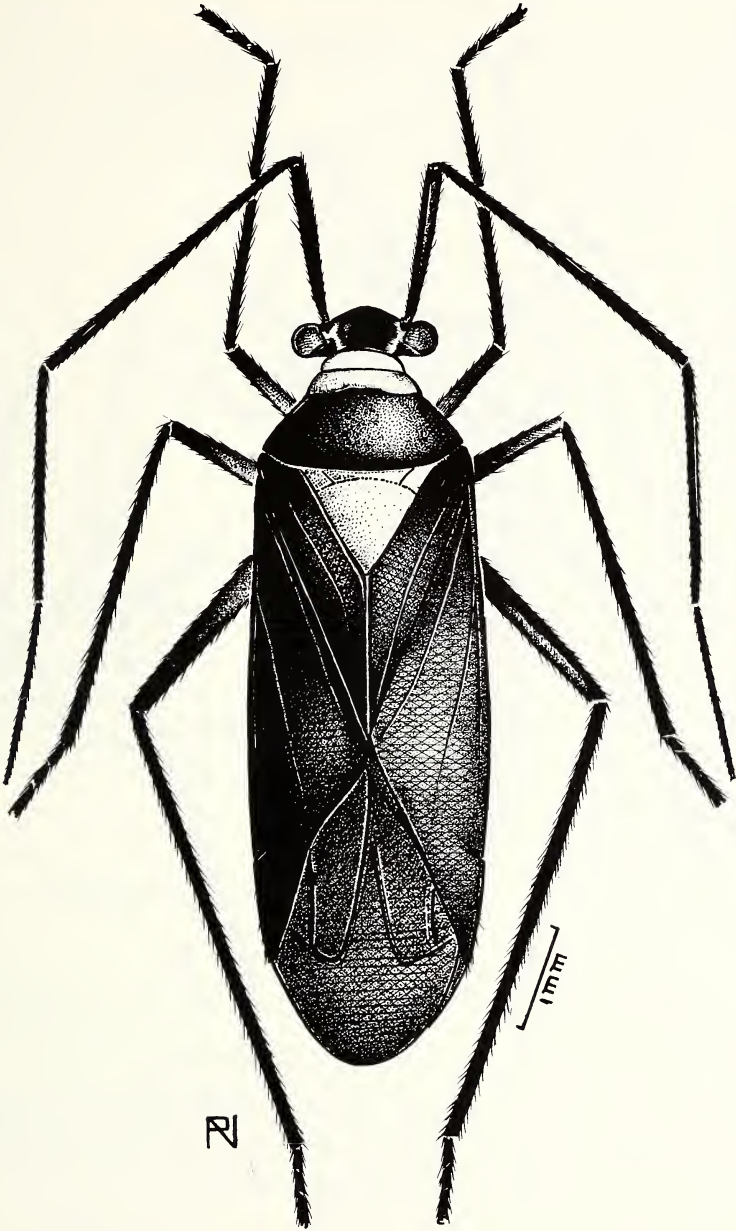
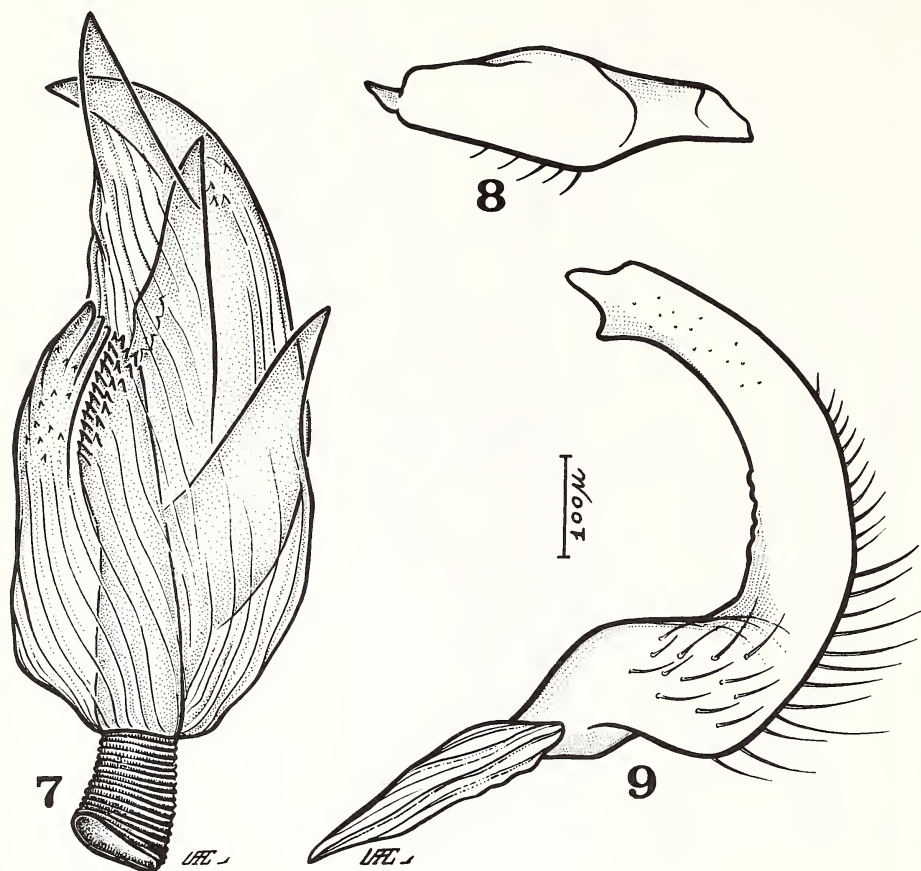


Fig. 6. *Prepops englemani*, male.



Figs. 7-9. *Prepops englemani*. 7. Vesica. 8. Right paramere. 9. Left paramere.

1980. Col: D. Engleman. Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Paratype. ♀, same date as holotype. Deposited in the collection of the Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

Discussion. *Prepops englemani* is very similar in coloration to *P. turrialbanus* Carvalho & Schaffner. The body length of *P. englemani* is less than 9 mm whereas *P. turrialbanus* specimens exceed 10 mm in length. The aedeagi of the 2 species differ in form.

This species differs from *P. nigricollis* (Reuter), *P. persignandus* (Distant) and *P. rubrovittatus* (Stål) by having a greater amount of lutescent coloration on the anterior portion of the pronotum and also by the structure of the male genitalia.

The species is named in honor of Dr. Dodge Engleman who has generously provided us with material for study.

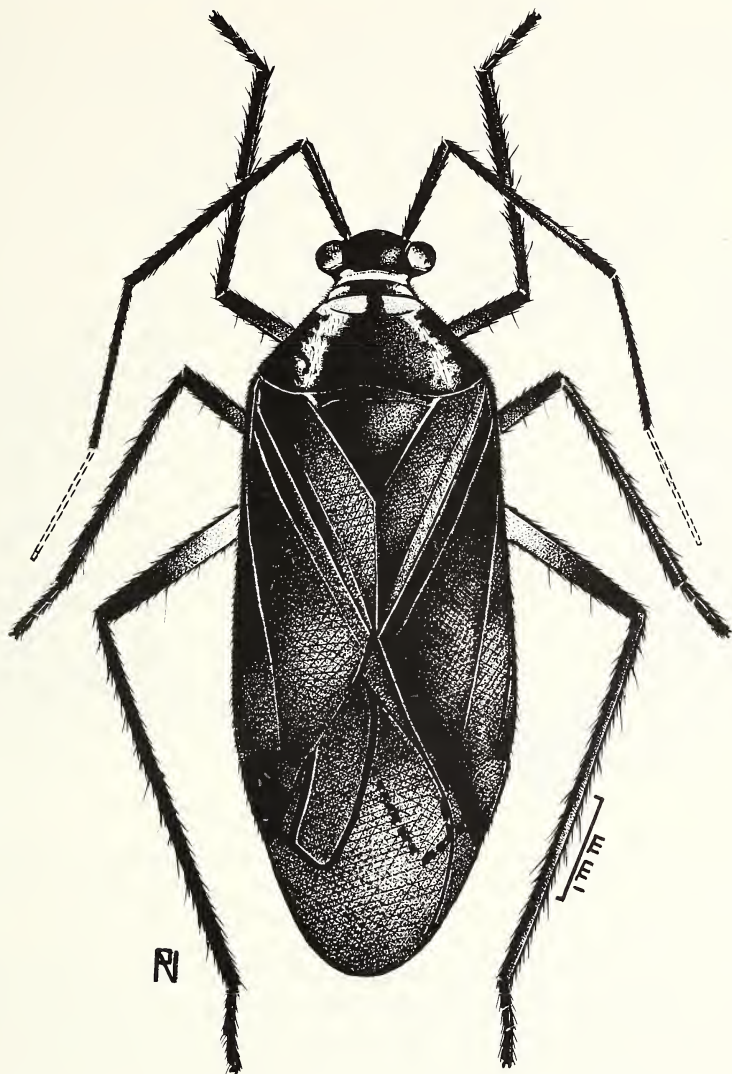
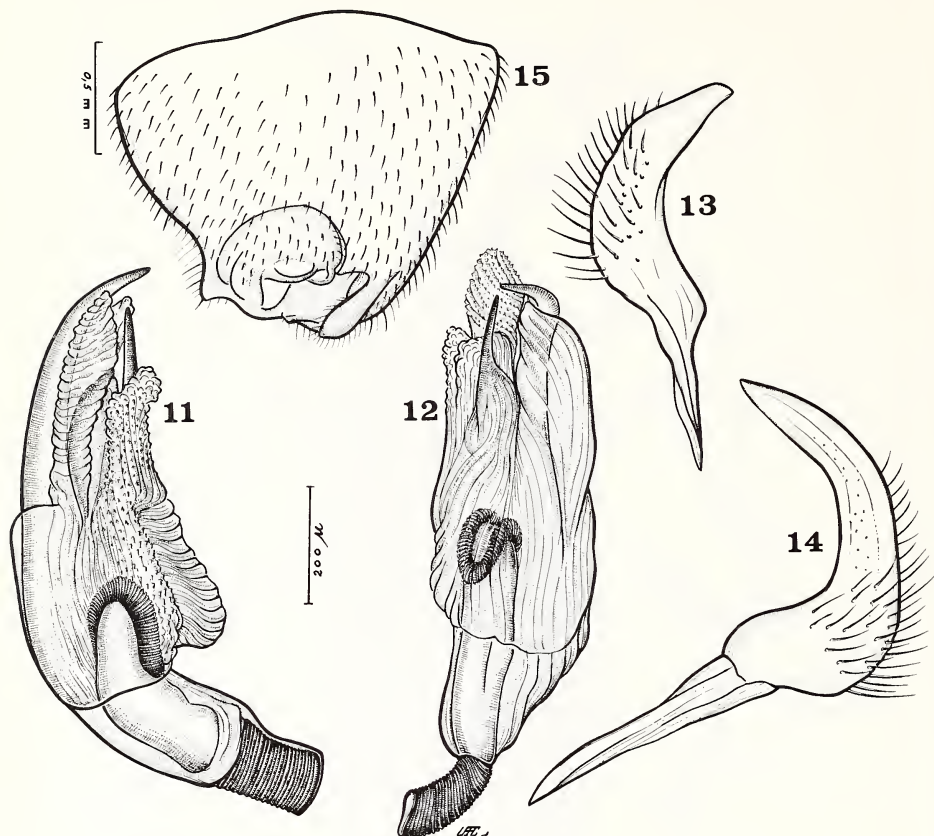


Fig. 10. *Prepops nicaraguensis*, male.

***Prepops nicaraguensis*, new species**

Figs. 10–15

Description. Male (holotype). Length, 6.40 mm; width, 2.32 mm. Head length, 0.64 mm; width through eyes, 1.24 mm; vertex width, 0.56 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.96 mm; II, 2.00 mm; III, 1.64 mm; IV, 1.20 mm. Pronotal length, 1.20 mm; width, 2.04 mm. Cuneal length, 0.84 mm; width, 0.72 mm.



Figs. 11–15. *Prepops nicaraguensis*. 11, 12. Vesica. 13. Right paramere. 14. Left paramere. 15. Pygophore.

General coloration dark fuscous to black and reddish lutescent; head reddish lutescent with clypeus, vertex except along eyes, lorum and buccula dark fuscous to black; base of antennal segment I pale, remainder of antenna dark fuscous to black; rostrum dark fuscous to black; pronotum reddish lutescent with dorsum of collar, area between calli, broad middorsal area extending to posterior margin and lateral margins fuscous to dark fuscous; mesoscutum black becoming lutescent laterally; scutellum black; hemelytron black; pleural and sternal areas of thorax mainly fuscous with reddish lutescent areas primarily on propleuron and along edge of pleural sclerites; legs with coxae, trochanters and femora light to dark fuscous, tibiae and tarsi black; underside of abdomen lutescent to reddish lutescent with genital capsule light fuscous.

Rostrum reaching mid coxae. Pubescence of body short, fairly dense.

Genitalia. Vesica (Figs. 11, 12) with two sclerotized spiculi and membranous lobes;

left paramere (Fig. 14) falciform with numerous dorsal setae; right paramere (Fig. 13) small, curved; pygophore (Fig. 15) with short prong on left upper margin.

Female (paratype). Length, 7.20 mm; width, 2.80 mm. Head length, 0.52 mm; width through eyes, 1.32 mm; vertex width, 0.60 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 1.00 mm; II, 2.20 mm; III, 1.68 mm; IV, 1.28 mm. Pronotal length, 1.40 mm; width, 2.40 mm. Cuneal length, 1.00 mm, width, 0.80 mm.

Similar to male in color and form.

Holotype. ♂, NICARAGUA: Esteli, 13.4 mi NW Sebaco, 17 June 1972, CA-3, R. R. & M. E. Murray. Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Paratypes. 17♂♂, 37♀♀, same data as holotype. Deposited in: the J. C. M. Carvalho collection, Rio de Janeiro, R. J., Brazil; the collection of the Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas; and in the collection of the Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, U.N.A.M., Mexico City.

Discussion. This is one of several species occurring in the same geographic area having very similar color patterns. It appears to be most similar to *P. latipennis* (Stål) and *P. plenus* (Distant). The pubescence on the dorsal surface of *P. latipennis* specimens is about as long as the diameter of the second antennal segment whereas it is much shorter on individuals of *P. plenus* and *P. nicaraguaensis*. *Prepops nicaraguaensis* specimens have dark fuscous coloration on the humeral corners of the pronotum which usually extends anteriorly along the lateral margin. The middorsal fascia is wide. Although the humeral angles of the pronotum of individuals of *P. plenus* may sometimes be dark fuscous, the coloration seldom continues along the lateral margins of the pronotum. The middorsal pronotal fascia of *P. plenus* is usually not wider than $\frac{1}{5}$ the width of the pronotum (measured across the base).

***Prepops nuevoleonensis*, new species**

Figs. 16–19

Description. Male (holotype). Length, 7.84 mm; width, 2.60 mm. Head length, 0.44 mm; width through eyes, 1.28 mm; vertex width, 0.60 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 1.04 mm; II, 2.56 mm; III, 1.36 mm; IV, 1.28 mm. Pronotal length, 1.24 mm; width, 2.04 mm. Cuneal length, 1.08 mm, width, 0.72 mm.

General coloration black and red; head red, clypeus fuscous; antenna black; rostrum dark fuscous to black; pronotum red with edge of humeral angle dark fuscous; mesoscutum red; scutellum red with apex and narrow middorsal line light fuscous; hemelytron black; remainder of thorax and abdomen red; coxae red and faintly fuscous, remainder of legs dark fuscous.

Rostrum reaching hind coxae. Pubescence short, fairly dense, hairs arising from margin of embolium longer than width of embolium. Antennae, femora and tibiae with semierect hairs longer than diameter of parts from which they arise.

Genitalia. Vesica (Fig. 17) with membranous lobes, without sclerotized spiculi; left paramere (Fig. 19) falciform, apex terminating in point; right paramere (Fig. 18) small, simple; pygophore without lateral prongs.

Female unknown.

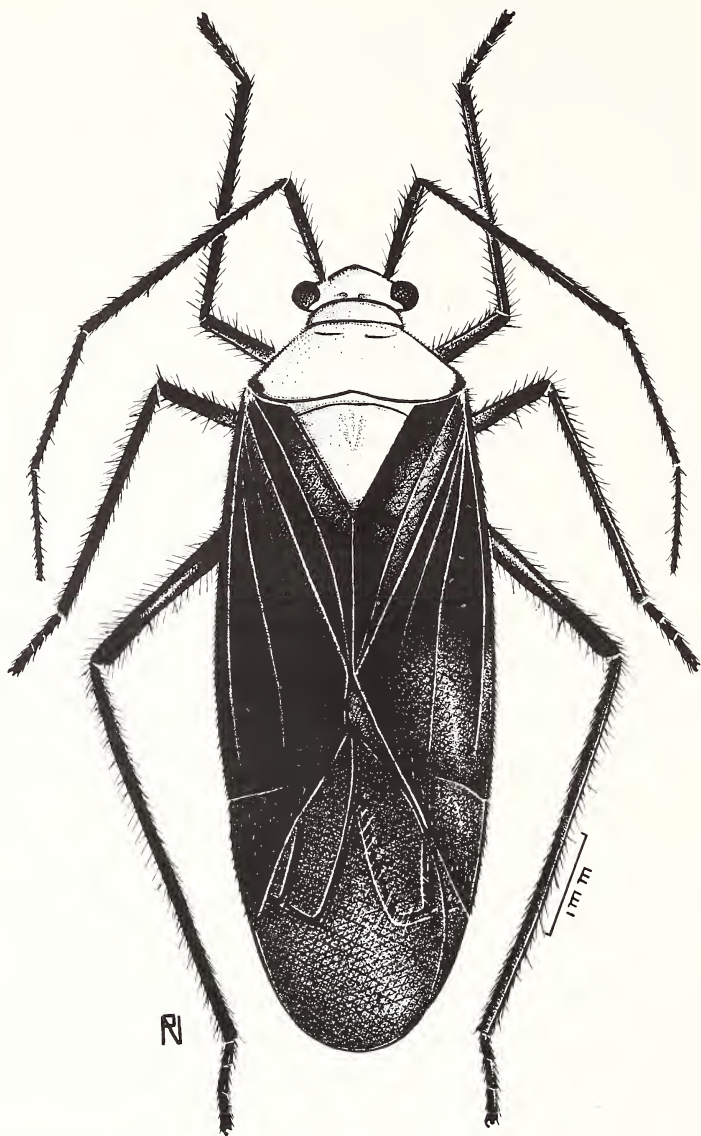
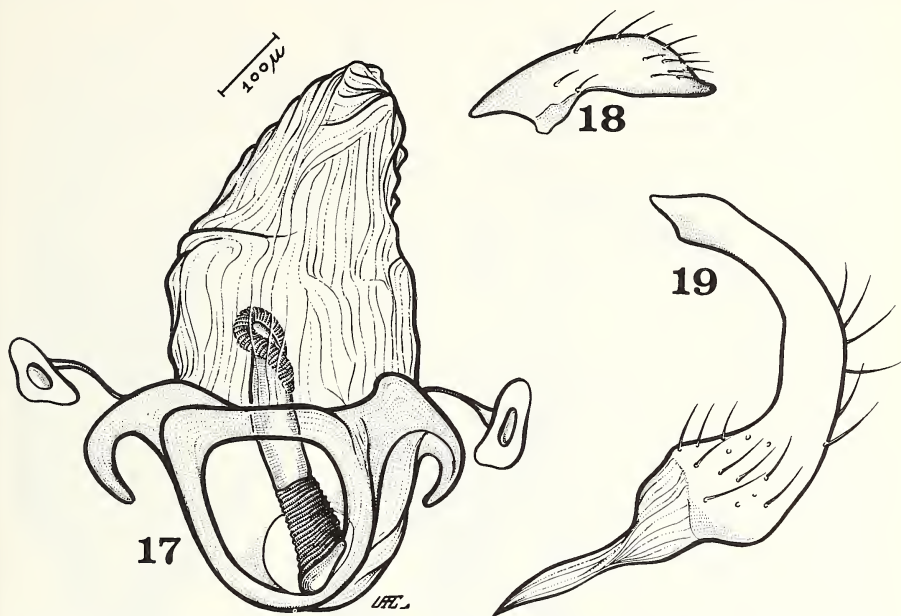


Fig. 16. *Prepops nuevoleonensis*, male.

Holotype. ♂, MEXICO: Nuevo Leon, Zaragoza, July 3, 1973, Mastro & Schaffner. Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

This species is named after the Mexican state in which it was collected.

Discussion. *Prepops nuevoleonensis* has a red and black color pattern that is very



Figs. 17–19. *Prepops nuevoleonensis*. 17. Vesica. 18. Right paramere. 19. Left paramere.

similar to that of *P. atripennis* (Reuter). The femora, except for their apices, are red on specimens of *P. atripennis* and entirely black in the case of *P. nuevoleonensis* individuals. The pygophore of *P. nuevoleonensis* lacks lateral prongs whereas the pygophore of *P. atripennis* bears two, one on each side.

***Prepops vittatus*, new species**

Figs. 20–23

Description. Male (holotype). Length, 6.80 mm; width, 2.12 mm. Head length, 0.40 mm; width through eyes, 1.20 mm; vertex width, 0.56 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.68 mm; II, 2.28 mm; III, 1.16 mm; IV, missing. Pronotal length, 1.24 mm; width, 1.92 mm. Cuneal length, 1.04 mm; width, 0.48 mm.

General coloration black and reddish lutescent to yellowish brown; head reddish lutescent; rostrum lutescent, apex fuscous; antennal segment I and extreme basal area of second segment yellowish brown, remainder of antenna black; pronotum reddish lutescent with small, diffuse fuscous spot behind each callus; mesoscutum and scutellum reddish lutescent; hemelytron yellowish brown with area along claval commissure and area between embolium and radial vein dark fuscous to black, membrane fuscous; coxae reddish lutescent, trochanters, femora and basal areas of tibiae yellowish brown, apices of tibiae and tarsi dark fuscous to black, femora with fuscous spots.

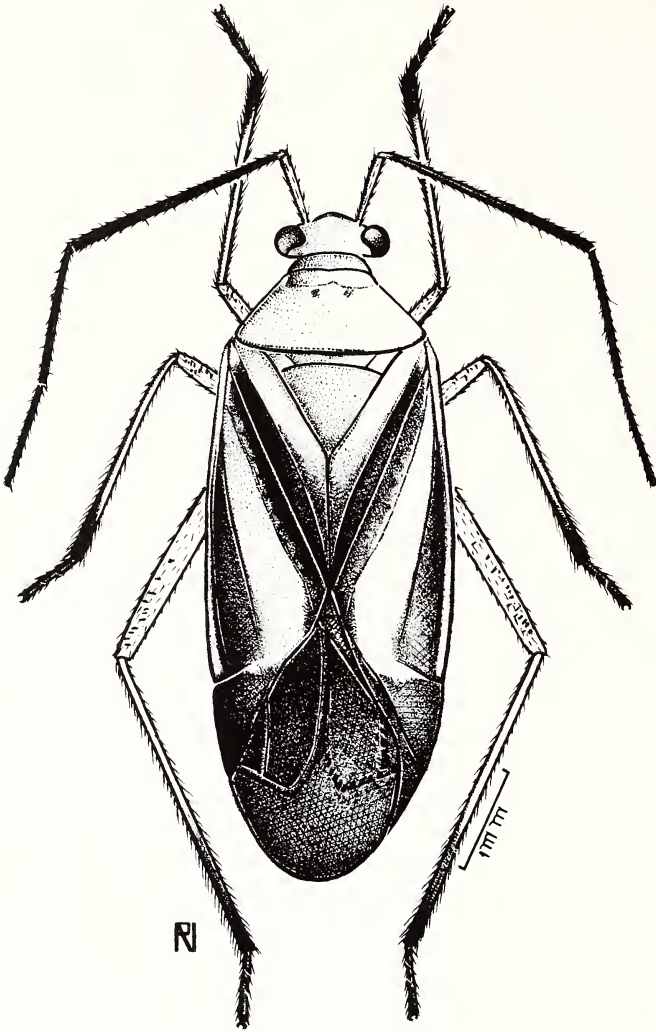


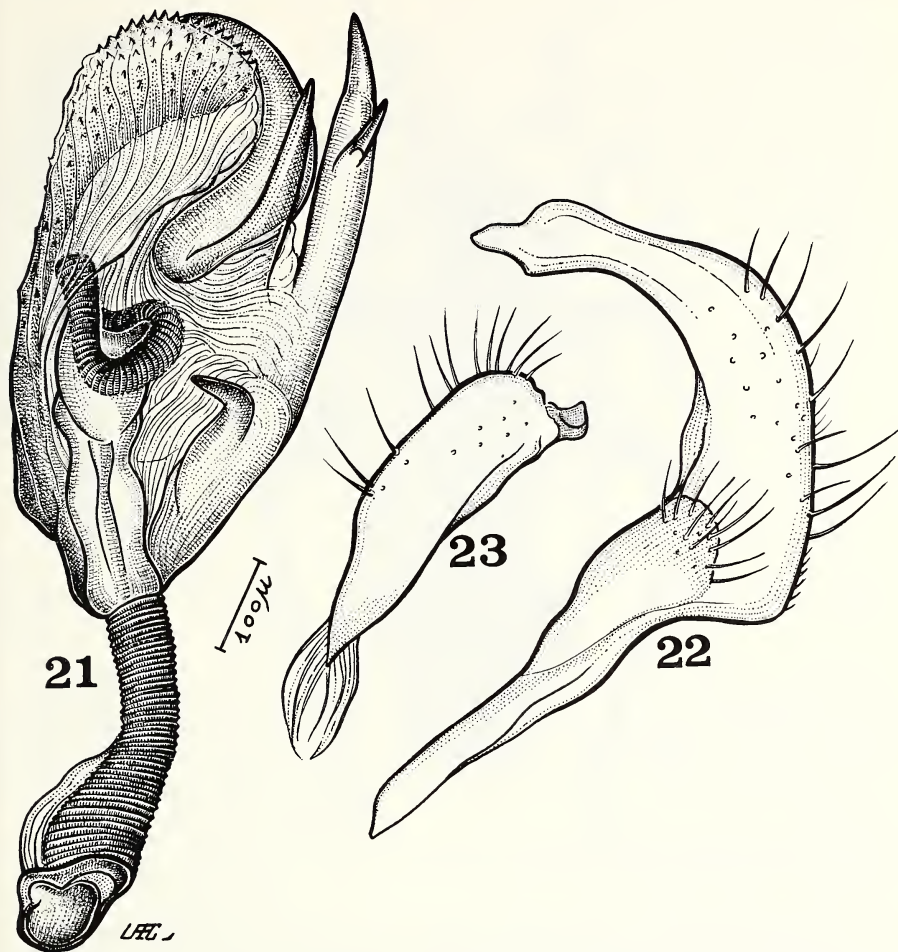
Fig. 20. *Prepops vittatus*, male.

Rostrum reaching apices of mid coxae. Vestiture above extremely short and sparse, head, thorax including scutellum and hemelytron appearing almost glabrous, hairs on abdomen pale, tibiae rather densely covered with fuscous to black hairs.

Genitalia. Vesica (Fig. 21) with characteristic sclerotized spiculi; left paramere (Fig. 22) enlarged sub-basally, pointed apically; right paramere (Fig. 23) smaller in size with a blunt sclerotized apex; pygophore without lateral prongs.

Female unknown.

Holotype. ♂, MEXICO: Campeche, 31.5 mi N Hopelchen, Aug. 1, 1980, Schaffner,



Figs. 21–23. *Prepops vittatus*. 21. Vesica. 22. Left paramere. 23. Right paramere.

Weaver, Friedlander. Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Discussion. The color pattern (Fig. 20), especially that of the corium, distinguishes *P. vittatus* from all other known species of the genus.

***Oncerometopus mexicanus*, new species**

Figs. 24–28

Description. Male (holotype). Length, 4.80 mm; width, 1.96 mm. Head length, 0.32 mm; width through eyes, 1.04 mm; vertex width, 0.52 mm. Length of antennal

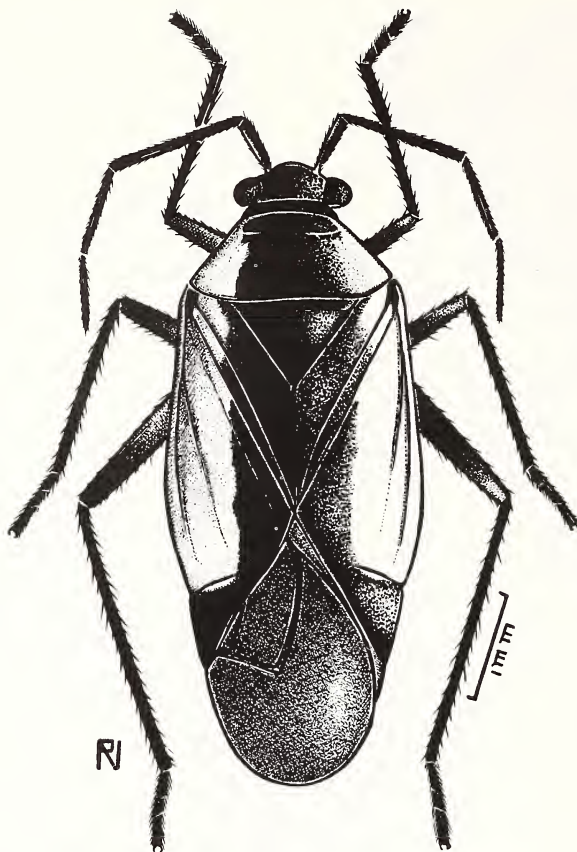


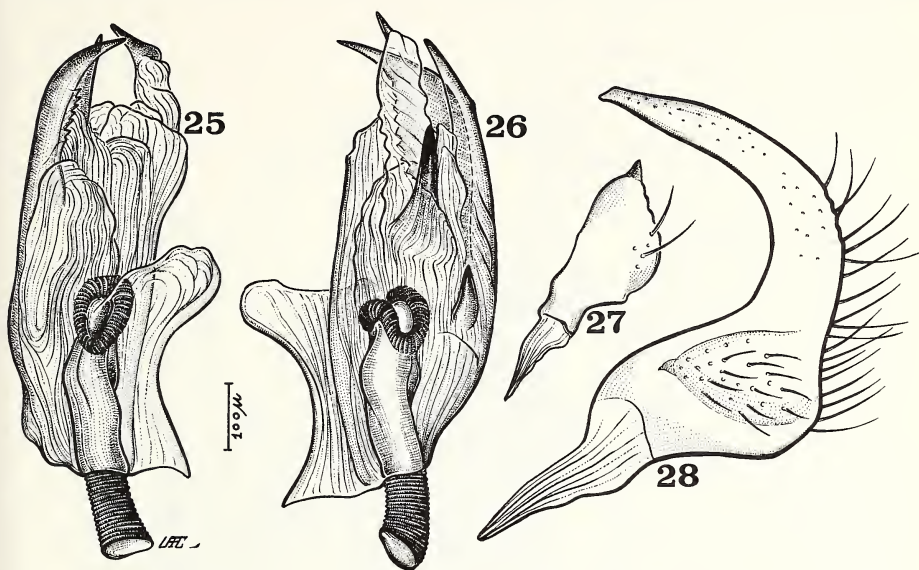
Fig. 24. *Oncerometopus mexicanus*, male.

segment I, 0.40 mm; II, 1.24 mm; III, 0.88 mm; IV, 0.60 mm. Pronotal length, 0.88 mm; width, 1.72 mm. Cuneal length, 0.48 mm; width, 0.68 mm.

General coloration red and fuscous to black; head black with jugum, lorum and gena with reddish cast; rostrum fuscous to black; antenna dark fuscous to black; pronotum red with broad middorsal area fuscous to reddish fuscous; mesoscutum and scutellum dark fuscous to black; hemelytron red with apical region of embolium and restricted area at base of wing fuscous, apical $\frac{2}{3}$ of clavus and adjacent part of corium extending apically parallel with hemelytral commissure and continuing along margin of membrane fuscous, cuneus black; remainder of thorax reddish fuscous to black; legs dark fuscous to black; abdomen reddish becoming fuscous posteriorly.

Rostrum reaching or surpassing hind coxae. Pubescence of head, thorax including scutellum and hemelytron scattered, short, appearing almost glabrous.

Genitalia. Vesica (Figs. 25, 26) with five sclerotized spiculi; left paramere (Fig. 28) enlarged sub-basally, falciform, with long dorsal setae; right paramere (Fig. 27) somewhat globose, apex pointed.



Figs. 25–28. *Oncerometopus mexicanus*. 25, 26. Vesica. 27. Right paramere. 28. Left paramere.

Female (paratype). Length, 5.60 mm; width, 2.28 mm. Head length, 0.40 mm; width through eyes, 1.16 mm; vertex width, 0.60 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.40 mm; II, 1.24 mm; III, 0.84; IV, missing. Pronotal length, 1.08 mm; width, 1.84 mm. Cuneal length, 0.76 mm; width, 0.56 mm.

Similar to male in color and form.

Holotype. ♂, MEXICO: Zacatecas, 28 miles northeast Sierra Viejo, April 17, 1977, El. 6,600'; Murray, Schaffner, Sweet. Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Paratypes. ♀, MEXICO: Mexico, 9.7 miles north of San Jeronimo, July 26, 1976, Piegler, Gruetzmacher, R & M Murray, Schaffner; ♂, Coahuila, 15 mi S Saltillo, July 8, 1983, Kovarik, Harrison, Schaffner. Deposited in the collection of the Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

Differs from *O. impictus* Knight by the color of the pronotum and by the structure of the male genitalia.

***Platytylus binotatus*, new species**

Figs. 29–32

Description. Male (holotype). Length, 12.20 mm; width, 4.20 mm. Head length, 0.80 mm; width through eyes, 1.88 mm; vertex width 1.00 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 1.40 mm; II, 3.20 mm; III, 2.40 mm; IV, 0.92 mm. Pronotal length, 2.04 mm; width, 3.28 mm. Cuneal length, 1.84 mm; width, 1.00 mm.

General coloration black and lutescent; head, basal rostral segment and base and apex of second rostral segment lutescent, remainder of rostrum and antennae dark



Fig. 29. *Platytylus binotatus*, male.

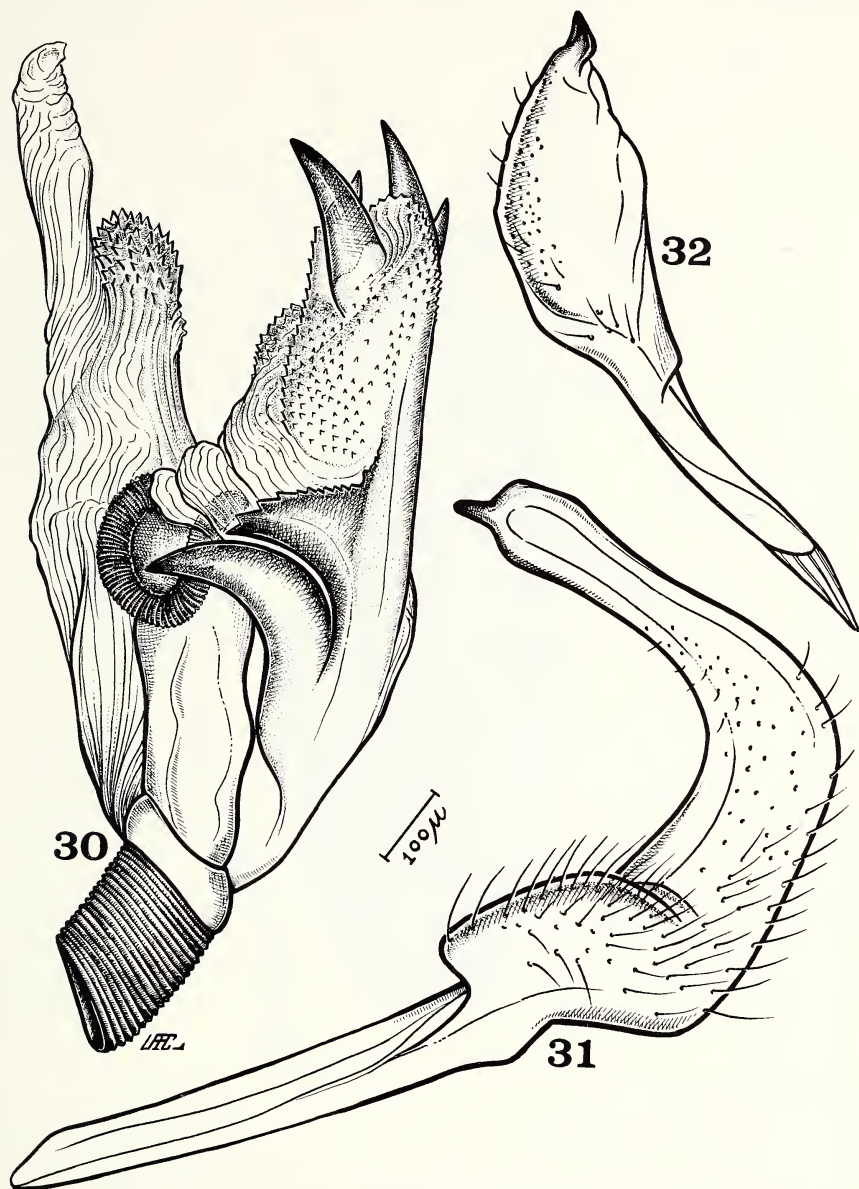
fuscous to black; prothorax lutescent with calli and area immediately adjacent posteriorly dark fuscous; mesoscutum fuscous becoming lutescent laterally; scutellum and hemelytron black; remainder of thorax lutescent; coxae lutescent, remainder of legs dark fuscous to black; abdomen lutescent.

Rostrum reaching mid coxae. Body shining and glabrous as seen from above with very short hairs visible on cuneus and edge of embolium; hairs on underside short, more dense on abdomen.

Genitalia. Vesica (Fig. 30) with several sclerotized spiculi and membranous lobes bearing minute teeth; left paramere (Fig. 31) curved, thicker at base; right paramere (Fig. 32) smaller tapering apically.

Female (paratype). Length, 12.04 mm; width, 4.28 mm. Head length, 0.92 mm; width through eyes, 1.92 mm; vertex width, 1.08 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 1.40 mm; II, 2.88 mm; III, 2.44 mm; IV, 0.96 mm. Pronotal length, 2.16 mm; width, 3.48 mm. Cuneal length, 1.72 mm; width, 1.04 mm.

Similar to male in color and form.



Figs. 30-32. *Platytylus binotatus*. 30. Vesica. 31. Left paramere. 32. Right paramere.

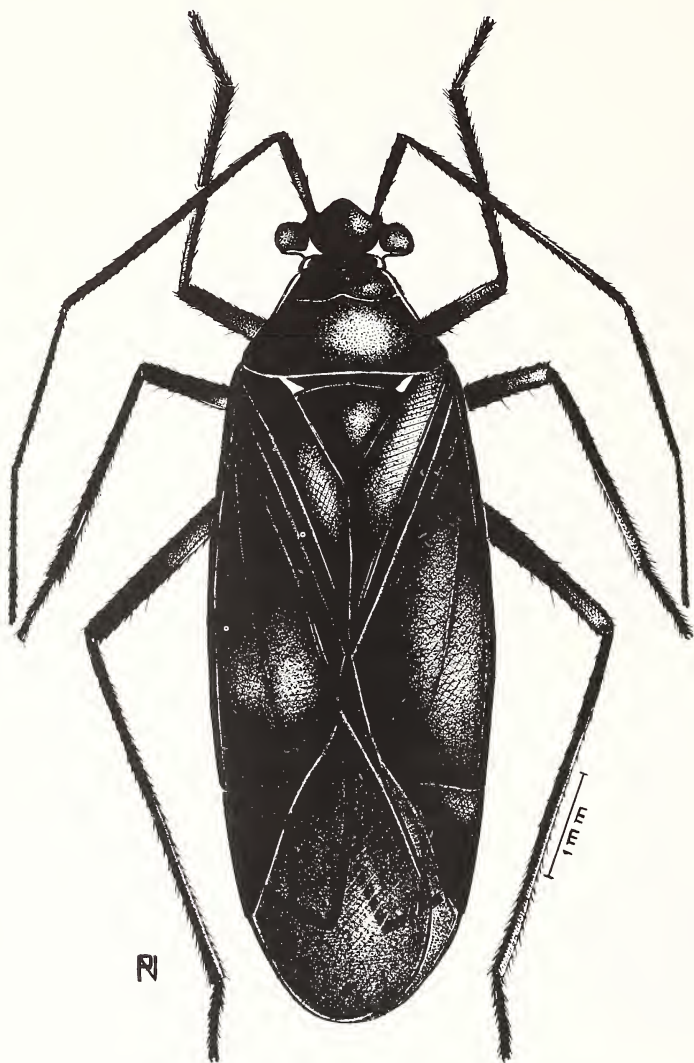


Fig. 33. *Platytylus rubriventris*, male.

Holotype. ♂, MEXICO: Jalisco, 16 km N Autlan, July 31–Aug. 2, 1978. Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Paratypes. 1♀, 6♂♂, same data as holotype; 3♂♂, ♀, same data except July 12–14, 1983, Kovarik, Harrison, Schaffner. Deposited in the J. C. M. Carvalho collection, Rio de Janeiro, R. J., Brazil, the collection of the Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas and in the collection of the Instituto de Biologia U.N.A.M., Mexico City, Mexico.

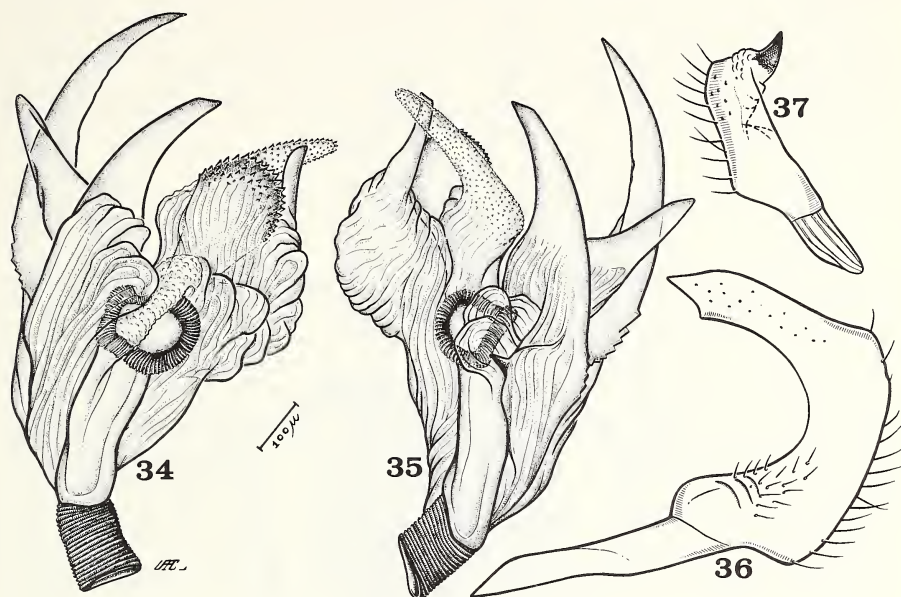


Fig. 34–37. *Platytylus rubriventris*. 34, 35. Vesica. 36. Left paramere. 37. Right paramere.

Discussion. In the key to the species of the genus (Carvalho & Schaffner, 1975), this species exits at the last couplet. It resembles *P. bisignatus* Carvalho & Schaffner in that both have 2 fuscous markings or spots on the pronotum, however, those of *P. bisignatus* touch the posterior margin of the pronotum whereas those of *P. binotatus* do not. *Platytylus binotatus* has a black scutellum and *P. bisignatus* has an orange lutescent one. There are other color differences as well as differences in the genitalia. *Platytylus binotatus* most closely resembles *P. notatus* Carvalho & Schaffner. The major difference in coloration is one large single spot on the pronotum in the case of *P. notatus* and two spots on the pronotum of *P. binotatus*. There are also differences between the aedeagi of the two forms.

***Platytylus rubriventris*, new species**

Figs. 33–37

Description. Male (holotype). Length, 7.84 mm; width, 2.80 mm. Head length, 0.60 mm; width through eyes, 0.60 mm; vertex width, 1.52 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.80 mm; II, 2.80 mm; III, 1.60 mm; IV, 1.36 mm. Pronotal length, 1.32 mm; width, 2.08 mm. Cuneal length, 1.24 mm; width, 0.80 mm.

General coloration black and red; head with vertex, frons and clypeus fuscous to black, remainder red; antennae and rostrum black; pronotum black above, red on sides; mesoscutum black, red at lateral corners; scutellum and hemelytron black; pleural and sternal regions of thorax red; legs fuscous to black; abdomen red except for small fuscous area on venter of pygophore.

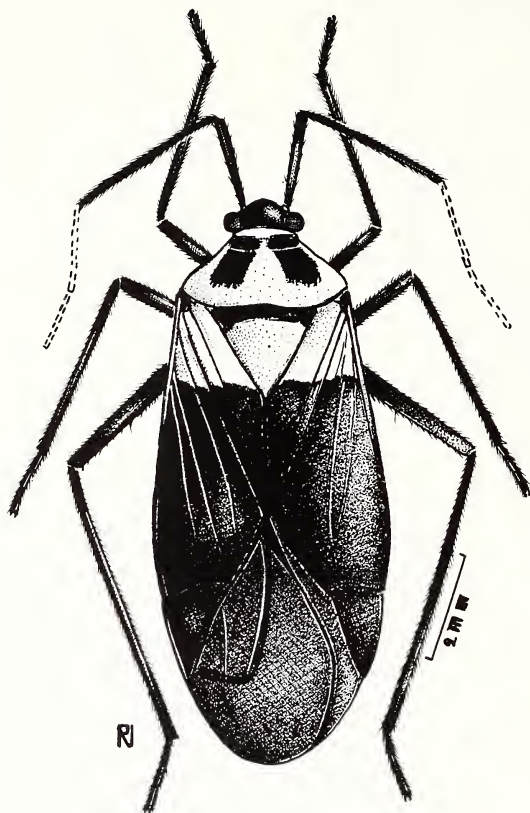


Fig. 38. *Platytylus veracruzensis*, female.

Rostrum reaching mid coxae. Lateral margins of pronotum rounded, carinate over procoxal cleft. Hemelytron, except for membrane, minutely granulate. Vestiture consisting of short sparsely set hairs above, hairs below slightly longer and more dense.

Genitalia. Vesica (Figs. 34, 35) with 4 spiculi and membranous lobes, 2 with minute teeth; left paramere (Fig. 36) curved, thickened at base, pointed at apex; right paramere (Fig. 37) smaller, curved at apex.

Female (paratype). Length, 8.40 mm; width, 3.20 mm. Head length, 0.68 mm; width through eyes, 1.60 mm; vertex width, 0.80 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.92 mm; II, 2.64 mm; III, 1.60 mm; IV, missing. Pronotal length, 1.40 mm; width, 2.32 mm. Cuneal length, 1.28 mm; width, 0.84 mm.

Similar to male in color and form.

Holotype. ♂, MEXICO: Oaxaca, 2.1 mi NW Totolapan, July 11–17, 1981, Bogar, Schaffner, Friedlander. Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Paratype. ♀, same data as holotype. Deposited in the collection of the Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

Discussion. This distinctive species differs from other members of the genus by the minutely granulate nature of the embolium, corium, clavus and cuneus as well as by the coloration. In the key to members of this genus (Carvalho and Schaffner, 1975), *P. rubriventris* keys to the last couplet but clearly does not fit either of the choices.

***Platytylus veracruzensis*, new species**

Figs. 38

Description. Female (holotype). Length, 11.20 mm; width, 4.32 mm. Head length, 0.80 mm; width through eyes, 1.68 mm; vertex width, 0.72 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 1.76 mm; II, 3.16 mm; III, 2.32 mm; IV, missing. Pronotal length, 2.04 mm; width, 3.40 mm. Cuneal length, 1.76 mm; width, 0.96 mm.

General coloration black and reddish lutescent; head black with margin of lorum and anterior margin of buccula brown; antennae and rostrum dark brown to fuscous; prothorax reddish lutescent, pronotum with 2 dark fuscous, somewhat irregular fasciae each extending from anterior part of callus posteriorly towards, but not reaching, posterior margin of pronotum, fasciae running parallel to lateral margin thus diverging from one another posteriorly, mesoscutum black, faintly lutescent on middorsal line; scutellum reddish lutescent; mesepisternum and mesosternum primarily black, remainder of thorax reddish lutescent; hemelytron black with basal $\frac{2}{5}$ of embolium, basal $\frac{1}{5}$ of wing reddish lutescent; coxae, basal half of trochanters reddish lutescent, remainder of legs dark fuscous to black; abdomen black.

Rostrum reaching posterior trochanters. Pubescence short and inconspicuous, appearing glabrous above. Second antennal segment somewhat incrassate medially. Pronotum carinate only above procoxa.

Male unknown.

Holotype. ♀, San Rafael, Jicaltepec, Vera Cruz, June 96. Deposited in the J. C. M. Carvalho collection, Rio de Janeiro, R. J., Brazil.

Paratype. ♀, same data as holotype. Deposited in the collection of the Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

The species is named after the Mexican state in which it was collected.

Discussion. This species keys to couplet 8 in the key to the species of *Platytylus* (Carvalho & Schaffner, 1975). The color pattern appears most similar to *P. chiriquinus* (Distant) because of the black head and mesoscutum. *Platytylus veracruzensis* differs, however, by having the dark fuscous fasciae on the pronotum covering and extending posteriorly from each of the calli.

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